

From the Belfast (Me.) Republican Journal of June 13.

**The Nominations at Cincinnati—A Glorious Expression of the Popular Will.**

The action of the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, which adjourned on Friday, only develops it upon us to remove from the time honored name of James Buchanan, as it has occupied a position in our columns, the line indicating that our expressed wish was subject to the action of the assembled delegates of the party.

On Friday the elfin fingers that play upon the electric current, making it the messenger of tidings of joy or of sadness, at the instant of its occurrence, sent a thrill of joy through the country, by announcing the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. Thousands of cannon caught this silent voice, and spoke it in thunder tones from the seashore to the remote valleys.

It might be expected that under all the circumstances, we should be moved to indulge in expressions that, under ordinary occasions, would seem extravagant. It is not so. We simply express our joy at so auspicious an issue, and congratulate the Democratic party, but the country at large, upon the result; for, whatever prejudices, whatever animosities, or whatever political principles may constrain men from giving their vote to the nominee, there is not an intelligent and informed person in the country, but that in his heart he believes that with Mr. Buchanan at the head of affairs, the administration of the country will be safe, our internal policy conservative, our diplomacy able and dignified, and promotive of the great interests of peace and commerce.

This we so thoroughly believe, that we pity rather than condemn those isolated men of distorted vision or ganged mind, who endeavor to throw obliquity upon the character of the nominee, or to doubt upon the patriotism of our candidate.

Looking at the election to occur in November, as an event vitally affecting the reputation as well as the condition of our country, we congratulate the people that the two candidates whose names are now presented are so respectable in their persons and abilities, as to remove from the contest the feature of personalities, and to direct the attention of the people to the merits of the candidates, and to the great issues of the contest.

Looking at the nomination as affecting the Democratic party, we offer congratulations to that party, that the wish of their masses has (as we sincerely believe) been most emphatically expressed in their favor, and that the result is so marked a demonstration of the conservative element, the respect for what truly ennobles man and elevates society, that still lives and holds sway among the people. There are some things in the position of Mr. Buchanan that especially favor a wise and just administration of public affairs. The place of President was not vacant, and the name of Buchanan was not a name to be feared. In the course of his life he had passed from one position of honor to another, until the world knew of him, and he had no more fame to win, save by such exhibitions of intellect and statesmanship as he has had abundant opportunities to show, and has shown.

Yet the accidents of the times reserved for him great work for Mr. Buchanan—a crowning honor and labor of his life. That work is to quiet internal differences and discord, to establish and secure relations of amity with other nations, to forward the great ends of civilization, and keep out impediments from the way of that "peace," which

—hath her victories  
No less renowned than war.

and to secure the shaken permanence of that great constitutional party, upon whose well-being we firmly believe the solid prosperity and progress of the country.

These columns have long attested to our appreciation of the eminent talents and patriotic services of Mr. Buchanan. We do not propose to recapitulate what has become familiar to our readers here. Still, a brief enumeration of the positions Mr. Buchanan has occupied, may not be without interest. He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1791. He received the benefit of a classical and academic course, and began the practice of the law at the age of twenty-one years. Then he was elected to the Assembly for two years, but declined a third election. In 1820 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected four times, when he retired to private life. He had warmly advocated the election of General Taylor, and in May, 1851, accepted the mission to Russia. In 1854 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and was twice re-elected. In March, 1849, he was appointed by Mr. Polk Secretary of State. He has been Minister to England under the administration of President Fillmore. In the Senate Mr. Buchanan was the associate and coadjutor of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Wright, Benton, and one of the first prominence in the illustrious gallery of men who have illuminated our political history. As for the rest, he will be president of the United States, on the 4th of March next.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

**The nominations.**

Another of the great parties of the country has made its Presidential nominations. The Democrats in the National Convention at Cincinnati have come to the unanimous conclusion to support James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for Vice President; and this ticket will, without doubt, be unanimously sustained by that party in every State in the Union. This consolidation is an element of great strength.

The geographical and sectional appointment of candidates is nearly the same as that of the American nominations made at Philadelphia, which is now before the country. Mr. Buchanan is from the free State of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Fillmore from the free State of New York, both were middle States, and are thus to each other. Mr. Breckinridge is from the slaveholding State of Kentucky, and Mr. Donelson from the slaveholding State of Tennessee, large contiguous Western States. Geographically speaking, there is "no North and no South;" politically speaking, there is North, South, East, and West, and the selections are therefore in this respect likely to be acceptable to parties of both sections.

The nominations are particularly acceptable in another point of view. All the candidates presented for the suffrages of the nation are men of unimpeachable purity of personal character, above the possibility of any just reproach, as citizens of unblemished integrity, and unquestionable patriotism. The public eye will rest more especially upon the nominees for the Presidency, and it is a gratifying reflection that, differing widely as these do on national questions of great moment, the conflict will be divested of any apprehension that in the success of either the Presidential office will be filled with dignity by an honorable and eminently capable man.

Our high estimate of Mr. Fillmore, as a man and a statesman, has been frequently expressed.

Of Mr. Buchanan, it is but just to say that all parties recognize in him a statesman of great ability, long experience in public affairs, and a moderation of temper and dignity of deportment which have won for him a general respect. In the political school to which he is attached, in presenting him as the representative of their opinions and policy, have made a judicious choice, and their opponents would feel defeat, if it should come, less sensitively from the persuasion that at all events, the Executive office will be ably and worthily filled.

There are two more National Conventions to be held during the present month: one at New York, on the 12th, of the American party North—the disunionists from the Philadelphia Convention of February—and another at Philadelphia, on the 17th, of the Black Republic

lean coalitionists, founded on the single idea of loyalty to slavery. Neither of the non-nations expected to be made at these assemblies will get any support in Southern States.

From the Louisiana Courier.

**First Class Statesmen.**

The action of the late Convention shows the futility and emptiness of the charge which political croakers have been in the habit of laying at the door of the Democratic party, to wit: that we should always be compelled to take up for our candidate a second or third rate man, whose chief recommendation should be that nothing was known of him, and therefore nothing bad could be said of him. The feeling, untold and enthusiastic, which prevailed at Cincinnati, shows that on like occasions the Democrats of the Union, will act in the same magnanimous manner. Rejecting as puerile all personal "claims" to their favor, they have shown that they are not to be deceived by how to select the most complete exponent of Democratic principles. The Cincinnati nominations are enough to satisfy us that in our contests for great constitutional principles and sound political doctrine, we shall never be compelled to follow the standard of any but a first class statesman.

When employment there are always proper employees; and as success in business depends mainly upon the sagacity with which they are selected, so the success of party principles depends upon the judgment used in fixing upon those around whom others are called upon to rally. However good a cause may be in itself, it must suffer when the leadership is entrusted to other than the most competent and worthy statesmen. The strength of Democracy never lay in its candidates, but aside from the intrinsic soundness of its principles its long series of victories is due mainly to its fortunate choice of candidates. While contending against those who have tried to pervert our government from its legitimate ends, to distort the simple provisions of our Constitution into dangerous and unwarrantable powers, to centralize all the powers of government, to dissipate and merge the inherent rights of the sovereign States into a federal despotism, to permit the tyrannical intermeddling of the people of one section in the peculiar and private concerns of another, or to deprive a certain class of citizens of their most estimable privileges with the insane hue and cry of a false Americanism—while battling with all forms of heresy, and laboring for the honor, the welfare, and the perpetuity of the whole nation, it has been our good fortune to follow leaders of the highest class, men of the largest capacity and of spotless integrity. A party that has followed to victory a Jefferson or a Jackson, may now have the satisfaction of voting for candidates worthy of having their names inscribed on the same bright page of history with theirs.

We insert the following as a literary curiosity: From the Savannah Georgian.

**President Pierce.**

It has been permitted to a British historian to give the vastness of untiring research, the fervor of a mighty genius, the brilliancy of a profound philosophy, and the conclusions of a profound philosophy, to depict the "dark and fall" of a great empire. May it not be the privilege, in the distance of ages to come, for some searcher after philosophical knowledge, some seeker of truth, some painter of the luminous points in our history, to imitate the great Gibbon in describing the virtues and vices of a mighty nation of the earth? When we shall have passed through the phases which all nations have, and will, to time immemorial experience; when revolution shall have succeeded revolution; when wars, foreign and intestine, may have devastated the face of our fair country; when Governments may have been changed and rechanged; constitutions made, read, and broken; empires and republics raised by genius cast into the dust by fanaticism and violence; the pleasing task no doubt will be the lot of some philosophical student.

As the historian of the "empire" turns back from the fervid denunciation of a bloody Commodus, the son, and dwells on the praises of the lustrous virtues of an Antonius, the father, may not this new traveler in the path of knowledge revert back from some less happy period of our history, to the earlier and purer days of the first century of our republic? When he spreads the Constitution of our country before his admiring gaze, with all the elements of reasonable happiness contained within its compass, shall not be startled at the fact that, with it as guide to political superiority, men have been found who were willing to destroy the principles it contained as easily as the paper upon which it was engrossed?

When he shall look for the patriots who have done battle for its maintenance—the statesmen who have thrown around it the shields of intellect and virtue—will it not be his pride and his pleasure to record the name of Franklin Pierce, who, for his strict adherence to the valued precepts of that instrument, was unexcelled by any that had preceded him?

It may be thought by some that we write in the language of hyperbole when we speak thus of a man who has had a Washington and a Jefferson as his predecessors, but such are the honest convictions of our hearts. To Washington alone we give the reverence and filial affection due to "the Father of our Country;" to Jefferson we give the respect due to the younger brother of that "father;" but Franklin Pierce is the son of America, and good cause has America to feel proud of such a son.

Many may differ with us, but when the littlest of parties shall have passed away an impartial posterity will do him justice. Assailed from the region in which he first drew breath by a horde of factious and merciless revilers; defamed by a troupe of lying and treacherous calumniators; he has borne the storm with the gigantic Webster quail and bow his head, and recently the cultivated Everett entirely succumb. To this man we give our unequalled approbation.

The closing scene of his political career, as connected with his position for the Presidency, is a grand and a speech which we publish this morning. It is a crowning glory of his life. Breathing a dignity, magnanimity, and fervent patriotism that claims our enthusiasm, it will challenge comparison in style and sentiment with any production of our country.

From the Sandwich Islands.

We learn by way of San Francisco that in the Sandwich Islands the Legislature had met and addressed the King, dilating on the financial condition of the country with joy, and promising to pass laws against the use of intoxicating liquors and narcotic stimulants. Agriculture would be promoted and sanitary rules extended. The Chinese Coolies were to be prevented from wandering about and corrupting the natives. Mr. Gregg, United States Commissioner, had taken official office at the action of the editor of the Hawaiian newspaper, the organ of the Government, for publishing an article hostile to the United States, taken from the London Times. Government explained the affair, after a statement from the editor. His Majesty appealed to the American rule of "free speech and free press." A member of the Legislature was convicted of polygamy and treason, and sentenced to death, and the question has been asked what will the American Congress do with the Mormon members should they come to Washington? The married ladies of Honolulu had presented a petition praying for the suppression of theatres and circuses, on the ground that they kept their husbands out all night.—*Non Interference.*

Mr. Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, is to address the Literary societies of the Virginia Military Institute on the 3d of July.

**Palmer the Poisoner.**

The trial of William Palmer for the poisoning of Cook has left not only London, but even the most remote village of the British Isles, in a state of feverish excitement during the last week, and the news-vendors have reaped an abundant harvest from the interminable and universal inquiry of "What about Palmer?" The complicated and mysterious features of the transaction have added an additional zest to the public curiosity. Originally a medical man by profession, he early abandoned the lancet for the more alluring but dangerous pursuits of the race-course. Fortune at first smiled, then frowned, and finally left him involved in difficulties beyond hope of extrication by fair dealing, and forger to a vast amount was resorted to as the only solution of the gordian knot of pecuniary embarrassments. But this temporary expedient could merely procrastinate, not cancel the coming day of reckoning, whose inexorable demands there were no funds to satisfy. Cook, on the contrary, was both a successful better and the proprietor of a winning horse, valued at a princely figure—consequently in possession of a considerable sum of ready money and an "El Dorado" betting book. Palmer, it appears, accompanied him to "The Tabot Arms," in the village of Rugeley, where, after partaking of some brandy and water, Cook became suddenly and violently unwell, and afflicted with such a succession of spasmodic vomitings as are caused by strychnine. An old and feeble medical attendant was called in, who in conjunction with Palmer, prescribed for the patient, who became alternately better and worse, and at length expired. No money or betting book was found after his decease, although diligently searched for by his step father, who arrived at Rugeley the evening of the death, by which time Palmer had already ordered his coffin, offered many objections to having a *post mortem* examination of the body, (which, however, was performed) and promised a bribe to the carrier if he could manage to break the jar which contained an analysis of the stomach and intestines, on their transmission to London for further inspection. During the examination of many hours, Dr. Taylor unswervingly maintained that the symptoms attendant of the death of Cook, must have been the result of poison. This opinion of our first analytic chemist was, however, so diametrically opposed by the testimony of other highly eminent men, that public sympathy not only underwent a complete revolution in favor of the prisoner, but a dark shade of scepticism as to the value of medical evidence on such questions has arisen which shall embolden the future poisoner, although the jury, on whose verdict depended the life of William Palmer, have pronounced him guilty.

**Democratic National Committee.**

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1856.

The Democratic National Convention recently assembled at Cincinnati,

Ordered, That a committee of one from each State, to be named by the respective delegations, be appointed to promote the Democratic cause, to be called the Democratic National Committee, with power to fill vacancies:

And, in accordance with that order, the members of the committee were appointed as follows, to which are affixed the residence and post office of each, to wit:

**Democratic National Committee.**

Maine—John Babson—post office, Wiscasset.

New Hampshire—John H. George—post office, Concord.

Vermont—David A. Smalley—post office, Burlington.

Massachusetts—James Cheever—post office, Boston.

Rhode Island—Elisha R. Potter—post office, South Kingstown.

Connecticut—James T. Pratt—post office, Rocky Hill.

New York—Augustus Schell—post office, New York city.

New Jersey—Jacob Vanant—post office, Morris Town.

Pennsylvania—C. L. Ward—post office, Towanda.

Delaware—Wm. D. Ochiltree—post office, New Castle.

Maryland—Richard B. Charnichael—post office, Centreville.

Virginia—Wm. H. Clark—post office, Halifax.

North Carolina—Thomas D. McDowell—post office, Elizabethtown.

South Carolina—Benj. H. Wilson—post office, Georgetown.

Georgia—Wm. K. DeGraffenried—post office, Macon.

Alabama—Henry T. Smith—post office, Florence.

Mississippi—Wm. R. Cannon—post office, Columbus.

Louisiana—Thomas E. P. Cottman—post office, Donaldson.

Ohio—C. L. Vallandigham—post office, Dayton.

Kentucky—George W. Caldwell—post office, Louisville.

Tennessee—Randall W. McGavock—post office, Nashville.

Indiana—James R. Slack—post office, Huntington.

Illinois—James Dyer—post office, Chicago.

Missouri—John M. Krum—post office, St. Louis.

Arkansas—Albert Rust—post office, Eldorado.

Michigan—James Beeson—post office, Niles.

Florida—A. E. Maxwell—post office, Pensacola.

Texas—W. J. Oldham—post office, Austin.

Iowa—Wm. Thompson—post office, Burlington.

Wisconsin—George B. Smith—post office, Madison.

California—Samuel H. Dosh—post office, Shasta.

The Democratic National Committee appointed by the Democratic National Convention, convened at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, on Friday, June 6, and adjourned to meet at the National Hotel, in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, June 11, at 12 o'clock, a. m., and further adjourned until Thursday, June 12, at 12 o'clock, a. m., when it was permanently organized by the appointment of David A. Smalley of Vermont as chairman, and Messrs. John H. George of New Hampshire, Julius Hesse of Alabama, and C. L. Vallandigham of Ohio, secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a National Executive Committee: Messrs. Ward of Pennsylvania, Vallandigham of Ohio, Cottman of Louisiana, William K. DeGraffenried of Georgia, Potter of Rhode Island, Manning of South Carolina, Clark of Virginia, and Smalley of Vermont *ex officio*.

DAVID A. SMALLLEY, Chairman.

JOHN H. GEORGE, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, JULIUS HESSE, Secretaries.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1856.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Democratic National Committee, the National Executive Committee assembled at the same place. Present: Messrs. Ward, Vallandigham, Cottman, Potter, Manning, De Graffenried, and Smalley.

On motion of Mr. Smalley, Mr. Ward of Pennsylvania was chosen chairman, and Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, secretary thereof.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Chairman.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Secretary.

The number of different works printed in Paris during the past year amounts to 8,256.

From the year 1811 up to the 31st of Jan. 1856, the number of printed works amounted to 336,568, comprising more than a million different volumes.

**CONGRESS.**

The Senate was not in session yesterday—the eighteenth instant.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. HARRISON offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House what measures, if any, have been taken to execute the act appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars, to procure from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, some work of art for the embellishment of the new Capitol.

Mr. Grow made a personal explanation, to the effect that the letter purporting to be written by Governor Reeder, was not addressed to him, as appears in recent newspaper publications. Gov. Reeder had not written to him on any subject. He did not wish it to be believed that he had committed the gross offense of publishing private correspondence; and hence the explanation.

Mr. FUELERS said that he had seen the letter referred to by the gentleman, it was written by Governor Reeder in this city, to Mr. Grove of Kansas, and contained an allusion to the Wyandott boat.

Mr. Grow replied that his only object was to disconnect himself from the letter in question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to call up, on Monday, next, the report of the select committee on the subject of the Sumner assault.

**BUCHANAN CLUB**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AN adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at the FRANKLIN ENGINE HOUSE, corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock. All persons who desire to become members are invited to attend. The object of this Club is to co-operate with the Democratic nominees for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

As the election of officers and other business necessary to a complete organization will engage the attention of the members, it is hoped that all will be punctual in their attendance.

EDMUND F. BROWN, JOHN H. GODDARD, CORNELIUS BOYLE, M. D., CHRISTOPHER INGLE, LOUIS G. THOMAS, Committee.

**VISITING CARDS.**—Upon the receipt of \$1, the subscriber will forward by mail postage paid, a package of 25 cards with the name of the person written in the most beautiful style. The advantages of the written over the engraved cards, are that they cannot be soiled by blurring; the writing is perfectly indelible, and a great variety of styles can be had in the same pack. Wedding, at Home, and Invitation cards, prompts of the most elegant and tasteful stamps if specimens are desired, and address.

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Kirkwood House, Washington, D. C., July 7.

**M. SNYDER & SON,**

BANKERS, DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS

AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

No. 388, Penn. Ave., (National Hotel building.)

Washington City, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 17, 1856.

Below is our Quotation List for the Purchase and Sale of Land Warrants. Quotations, of course, varying according to the demand and supply:

**BUYING PRICE.**

40 Acres.....\$1 05 40 Acres.....\$1 10

120 "....." 95 120 "....." 98

120 "....." 90 120 "....." 94

100 "....." 93 100 "....." 97

**THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN,**

containing Hints to Sportsmen, Notes on Sporting, and the Habits of the Game Birds and Wild Animals of America, by Elisha J. Lewis, M. D., with numerous illustrations.

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from the French of Emile Souvestre, author of "The Attic Philosopher in Paris."

America's Common-place Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies.

R. FARNHAM,

June 7 Corner 11th and Penn. ave.

**PRAYER BOOKS AND BIBLES.**

Just received a very large assortment of Prayer Books and Bibles, in all kinds of bindings; also a large assortment of English Bibles in History, Poetry, &c., and the best American editions on the same subjects.

R. FARNHAM,

June 7 Corner 11th and Penn. ave.

**SCHONENBERG & THUN,**

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Nov 18 if

**BARTLETT'S AMERICAN EXPLOR-**

**ER Expedition.**—Personal narrative of explorations and incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, by J. R. Bartlett. United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The above are of the very best quality, and unusually low.

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**MODERN LANGUAGES.**—D. E. GROUT, a native French, teacher of Modern Languages, especially French, Spanish, and German. Translations made with correctness and punctuality. Professor of Numismatics, for the classification and explanation of medals and coins. Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 9th and 10th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel. Furnished Rooms to rent at that place. Sep 21—dlt

**NORTH AND SOUTH.** by the author of "Crawford," &c. 374 cents.

Kings and Queens, or Life in the Palace, by John S. C. Abbott, new edition, just received and for sale by

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Corner of Penn. avenue and 11th st.

**EXTRA Heavy-plated Tea Sets, Alaba-**

**ma Forks, Spoons, &c.**—M. W. Galt & Bros. have just received a beautiful assortment of Extra-plated Tea Sets, latest styles. Castors, Cake Servers, Card Trays, &c. Also, extra Heavy-plated Forks and Spoons. The above are of the very best quality, and unusually low.

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